MAY END STRIFE

Mere Word of Ambassador Harvey Could Settle Discordant European Policies Which Threaten All.

knowledge that neither Great Britain nor France dared break away from the other at this time when the peace treaty yet remains to be enforced in full, if the fruits of four years of terrible war are to be realized, saved that the crisis is past. It will not be until the whole Silesian question is unraveled and satisfactory solution reached; that is, a united allied action which will have in the end every prospect of being carried out.

Has Potential Dangers.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

ILL America's voice yet lead european diplomacy out of the wilderness?

Will America's influence be responsible for the settlement of old world questions which, if permitted to go on and on with no settlement. may lead to strife of far reaching character?

These are the questions that naturally arise as a result of the announcement that Ambissador George Harvey will sit in the supreme allied council.

Strife Not Yet Over.

did join the allies in a request on Germany for a safe conduct for troops.

It has been stated definitely that Ambassador Harvey merely will be an observer. But can the average man representing a nation which has the desire to see an end to all war sit idily by and see Statesmen of other countries plungs into disputes and argument led disputed and argument led to the will of the the most conservative circles that Ambassador the will of the American government. At least he may be expected to give a word here and a word there that will tend to molify discordant policies and heated statesmen, and, as at the will accomplish more work than any that has been held since America departed from allied deliberations.

Issues Must Be Settled.

There are remaining many transported and peaceful Europe. Owing to strong difference in policies exist ing between various countries as but natural that swing elevations which are cending for the sake of a going, prosporous and peaceful Europe. Owing to strong difference in policies exist ing between various countries as but natural that swing elevations which are cending factor, eyen though America's representative is forced for the sake of political expediency to take a non-partisan viewpoint and speak only when spoken to. But he will be spoken so that the will be spoken so that dispend to the dispending to the dispending the proposed and peaceful Europe. Owing to strong difference in policies exist ing between various countries and the conflict of political motives as but natural that swing elevations and peaceful Europe. Owing to strong difference in policies exist ing between various countries and the conflict of political expediency to take a non

that the crisis is past. It will not be until the whole silesian question is unrayeled and satisfactory solution reached; that is, a united allied action which will have in the end every prospect of being carried out.

Has Potential Dangers.
At the moment the question of Silesia has more potential dangers than any other, inasmuch as the French tendency to back Polish interests whether or no, even in the face of opposition of other allies, brought on the first trouble.

France's note to Germany demanding the withdrawal of German troops from the borders of Silesia, one sent independently of the other allies, started the fires of discord. England, resenting this, directed attention to the slight. France demanded England join the stricken provinces is roots, bark of trees and human flesh (for cannibalism, of trees and human flesh (for

cisions reached.

And, if Ambassador Harvey can her in sending more troops to the trouble zone. England demurred, stating that they were not necessary. Paris took exception, seeing a slap at diplomatic judgment. England insisted on an immediate session of the supreme council to decide Silesian bound aries before deciding on the dispatch of troops. Briand demurred. France announced she would send amether divi-

Secretary Hoover Says Contemplated Supplies Will Be Pur-

chased in This Country.

reach Riga on August 10 to open ne

VOICE OF AMERICA THE STORY THE WEEK HAS TOLD BRINGING INTO LIGHT

BY HENRY W. BUNN.

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HE following is a brief summary of the most important news of the world for the seven days ended August 6: THE SUPREME COUNCIL -Lloyd George and Briand have compromised again, we are told, though on the face of it Briand seems to have done most of the compromising. Briand has summoned the supreme council to meet on August 8. The council will first take up the delicate question: Shall reinforcements be sent to Upper Silesia? If yes, French only, or other allied troops also, and how many? France, Britain and Italy (Italy Upper Silesia business) have called on the Berlin government to arrange for prompt passage of such troops through Germany should the decision be yes.

Presumably next on the agenda of the council will be the determination of the Up-per Silesian boundary. Supposing this matter settled (which is supposing a great deal), and next supposing the atmosphere of the council to permit of further deliberations (which is supposing quite as much), other questions and problems will clamor for solutions and decisions. Shall allied occupation of Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort be continued or not? Shall the Rhine customs barriers be removed or not? Briand does not wish to discuss thees questions; Lloyd George does. And the program to facilitate reparation payments which M. Loucpeur, for France, and Dr. Rathenau, for Germany, have drawn up would like to be examined, and Then there is the question of the alleged failure of justice in the Leipzig trials. France and Belgium are hot for punitive action on that score. And the grievances of little Albania against the Jugoslavs and the Greeks' cry to the council for redress; of supreme importance to the Albanians, who have been shabbily fubbed off. Some say the council will consult on relief for the starying Russians; a difficult consultation, for, though the heart melt to the cries from the Volga, humanitarian cannot entirely oust political consideration, and, finally, there is the everlasting Turkish problem, which, day by day, seems to grow more muddled, less capable of a sound solution. Work enough for the supreme council! It

is pleasant to note that just now all is quiet

RUSSIA .- In a message to the communist newspapers of Paris, Chicherin, the foreign secretary of the Moscow government, complains of the "frequently exaggerated or er-roneous, sometimes absolutely false," statements issued by the press of western Europe and of America concerning famine conditions in Russia. He says that in ten provinces of east, southern and central Russia (along the Volga basin from Astrakhan to Vyatka) there has been an almost total failure of crops due to drought, the total population of these provinces being 18,000,000; that, if the wheat (practically the only food) on hand in these provinces were to be impartially distributed there would lack two-fifths of the quantity absolutely essential to sustain life until the next harvest; that there is no seed wheat on hand for the winter planting (before September 15). The above sounds authentic; at any rate, much nearer the truth than the lurid dispatches from Riga and Helsingfors which hint at as many as 45,-000,000 victims; according to which the only food in the stricken provinces is roots, bark

ROM water boy in a stone

tions, of Representatve Martin B.

Madden of Illinois, the new chairman of the House appropriations com-

half of what he was paid and saving

Out of the hard experiences of his

earlier life Representative Madden

brings an admiration for the working man, a zeal to help his less fortunate fellows-few men in public

life today devote themselves as he

quarry to millionaire presi-dent of one of the largest contracting corporations in

this country marks the up-

climb, through many priva-

of locusts, converging on Moscow, crying for

food and vengeance. Moscow, by these accounts, is feverishly preparing for defense, and will welcome the starvlings with machine guns. Chicherin admits the migrations, but says they are being helped and directed by the soviet authorities. "Nowhere are there the excesses and violences reported by the western European and the American press. The migrations have taken no form menacing soviet authority or public order." One fancies that the truth is somewhere between Chicherin and the Baltic news purveyors; that there have been terrible excesses and violences; that there has been and is serious menace to social security and public order, though not so terrible nor so serious as Riga and Helsingfors would have us believe.

Though Chicherin rightly charges exaggeration as to the number of victims and the amount of relief required, the situation is, on his own showing, hideous enough; for the distribution of the limited food supplies existing in the stricken provinces is unequal, and (even were it possible to separate the fortunate ones from their hoards) thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, must die before equal distribution could be made, be-cause of lack of transportation.

Chicherin is eager to convince that the soviet authorities are doing their best, even taking heavy chances by admitting the opposition parties to representation on the relief committees. "A visitation of God"; bolshevism is not to blame for that. Naturally, Chicherin would divert attention from the fact that the "visitation of God" fell upon only a relatively small part of Russia; that, but for the bolshevist regime, there would be plenty of reserve supplies elsewhere in Russia and sufficient transport for their distribution; that there should be little mortality. The French press, though advocating generous help from France, bitterly regrets that such help from the west may be the means of saving the soviet regime, else doomed to fall before the universal wrath. The soviet press is very ungracious and suspicious. It resents the necessity of accepting bourgeois charity; it professes to fear that under cover of dispensation of such charity a counter revolution may be fo-

Mr. Hoover's offer of help has been accepted upon the conditions prescribed. Radek, writing in the official Pravada, has the following to say concerning the reports of Russian mobilization, which re-cently made such a sensation: "French diplomacy in disseminating and circulating these rumors is trying to exploit the present famine situation. By reports of Russian mobilization against Poland, France hopes to stampede Poland into starting a surprise war againt Russia 'in self defense.' France thinks the right moment has come for overwhelming Russia, and also for breaking up commerce between Russia and Germany by Poland. Reaction is lying to the whole world. Russia is making no war preparations."

The accustation against France is, of course, unwarranted; the rumors came from those gushing sources of rumor-Riga and

CHINA .- I mentioned last week a report that several armies of the Canton republic were converging upon Hu-Peh province, proposing to wrest it from the control of Pekin. Apparently a complete or partial junction of the Canton forces was effected just over the Hu-Peh border north of Yo-Chau, and a halt was made for reinforcements. But the

new in Chinese battles, which are usually quite bloodless, the decision depending on which side first firmly resolves to run away or to desert en masse to the enemy. For your Chinaman, though the bravest man on earth, finds modern warfare a bore; the which does credit to his common and his artistic sense, but serves him ill politically. But, however this battle may wage, its result may prove of very great importance in world history.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Senate conferees accepted, with little modification, the packer control bill as received from the House, abandoning the sterner Senate measure. The Senate has approved the conference report, and it goes to the

The Senate has passed an amendment to the war finance corporation act which would greatly extend the credit scope of that act and is intended for relief of the farmers. It is the administration's substitute for the Norris bill. It goes to the House.

Senator Borah has offered a resolution which calls for reduction of the Army from 150,000 to 100,000 men. He also favors a proportionate reduction of the officer

MISCELLANEOUS .- Through an instrument known as the Belinograph (after the inventor, Dr. Belin, a Frenchman), a message sent by wireless telegraphy from New York on August 4 was reproduced in Paris in facsimile form as written, in seven minutes. Date to be marked, perhaps.

The Dail Eireann (Irish republican parliament) has been summoned for August 16. It is expected that the British government will release before that date the twentyfive members of that body whom it holds in prison or detention camp (except one charged with murder). Apparently, exchanges have been taking place between Dublin and Belfast, but what and with what results only the principals know.

Recent reports alleged that, though the various illicit German military formations have been formally disbanded, they have failed to give up considerable part of their arms. If so, we are likely to hear more of the matter.

A portion of the British press, which shows more and more suspicion and jealousy of France, seems to give credence to the rumor that France has agreed to subsidize the Polish army in return for French control of the army; for extraordinary economic concessions in Poland as she is, and for the promise of still more extraordinary concessions in the dispute districts of Upper Silesia should they go to Poland.

The Bulgarian government, its attention invited to reports of the Bulgarian intrigues pointed against Thrace, tells the allies that it desires peace above all things and has made effective dispositions to quash any attempts which might be made from Bulgaria to disturb the status quo in Thrace. A good deal of excellent testimony tends to show the present Bulgarian government decent and

Practically no news from the Anatolian front this week. But I note a report in the told King Constantine that he may go ahead and occupy Constantinople. I do not believe it. If it is so, the fat is in all the fires of Europe and the near and middle East.

A Japanese newspaper declares that the Japanese government have made a list of twenty-one subects which they would bar from discussion at the Washington conference, among them being Yap, Shantung and the Japanese occupation of Siberia. If this information is correct, one should like to know, not what subjects may not, but what

BURIED CIVILIZATION

Important Discoveries Recently Made of the Ancient Life of Guatemala and Yucatan.

By REN McKELWAY.

IMPORTANT discoveries of cities and other relics of an ancient civilization which thrived in Central America during the first fifteen centuries of the Christian era are reported by Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, associate in American archeology of the Carnegie Institution, who returned to Washington a few weeks ago, after a trip into the unexplored regions of Guatemala which began last January. Dr. Morley was accompanied by Dr. C. E. Guthe and William Gates, both associates of the Carnegie Institution, and O. G. Ricketson, jr., and A. K. Rutherford. tion, and O. G. Ricketson, jr., and cans

with temples, pyramids, palaces and monasteries, built of finely carved squares and courts.

In these plazas monuments were received, their sides inscribed with elartic important historical and astronomical facts. The region was densely populated governments and flourished as the vanguard of new world civilization.

During centuries which followed the height of Maya civilization, pestilence, drought, civil war and famine overcame and weakened the tribe, and when the Spaniards, under Francisco de Montejo, landed on the east coast of Yucatan in 1541, the remnant of this once brilliant people fell and was speedily reduced to slavery and dependence. Their cities were abandoned and today these former centre of the man activity lie buried in a dense forest.

Dr. Morley's party discovered several new cities in northern Peten, maps were made and photographic records compiled, while important dates, found in inscriptions, were deciphered and other information obtained for the publication of an extensive report on archeological remains of the region. Dr. Guthe uncarthed the principal plaza of one of the larger cities and discovered a number of valuable relics, including pottery and the tomb of some important individual transportation, the most practical being the primitive mule trains which averaged fifteen or so miles a day through the jungle. Labor was found to be hard to obtain and inefficient, and altogether the adverse conditions combined to discovered in the wester world.

The investigation of the region yields its archeological secrets which will tell the story of one of the earliest and most interesting civilizations that existed in the western world.

The situation in the Dominican Republic at present sheds an interesting light on conditions with which the story of one of the earliest and most interesting civilizations that existed in the western world.

The situation in the Dominican Republic at present sheds an interesting light on conditions with which the story of one of the earliest and most interesting civ

And to High Place in Nation's Councils

ly to the work of developing a better

After a year in this position I was elected chairman of the finance committee and president of the council.

The latter position I held for two to the committee on appropriations in the committee on appropriations in the latter position. years, the mayor, under the charter, being the president; but in this in-stance he declined to preside.

and my savings to \$40. When I was advanced to \$100 the expenses went to \$40 2 month and my savings to \$60, and I recall when my salary was made \$150 a month I fixed my expenses at \$50 and put the other \$100 away." Then came a crossroad in his career. The bright way was pointed out to him with a position of great importance and a salary of \$10,000, but he continued along the rugged way on which he had started, because he had faith in himself to make a success of the business he was in. In describing this period of his life and the justification of his confidence, Representative Madden says:

population which had been voted into the city. I had charge of the extension of the water system and the system of tunnels and pumping stations which were constructed, and which have been adequate to meet the needs of the present day population with but little additions to the systems then created. All this was done without a dollar of indebtedness being created; it was paid for out of the revenues of the water system and the water fund always remained intact during the entire development.

"At twenty years of age I was made in an accided manager of the business and the continued for several was admitted to the bar but never years, and the continued for several twenty-seven years of age. I had charge of the engineering work on the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions to the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the state of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal, while the title additions the system of the Northern Pacific terminal the Northern Pacifi

associates of the Carnegie Institution, and O. G. Ricketson, jr., and A. K. Rutherford.

Little is known of the people who once inhabited what is now a waste of forest and jungle, but the ruins and inscriptions unearthed point to the greatest native civilization which America produced, the ancient Maya of southern Mexico and northern Central America. And Mr. Gates, by coming in direct contact with the descendants of the Indians who lived there long ago, has opened lines of communication which may pave the way for eventual recovery of what is left of their ancient learning.

The peninsula of Yucatan, juts up along the Guif of Mexico, 250 miles wide and 400 miles long. In this little known and forgotten region great cities grew up centuries ago, filled with temples, pyramids, palaces and monasteries, built of finely carved limestone and grouped around paved squares and courts.

In these plazas monuments were erected, their sides inscribed with elaborate hierglyphic writings setting forth important historical and astronomical facts. The region was densely populated, highly organized under centralized governments and flourished as the vanishing on the cans.

Political leaders, it developed, warned the American government in Santo Domingo that if the election was held as planned they would keep the people from the polls and refuse any co-operation in carrying out what they have in reality been fighting for. The election is still in the air, postponed indefinitely, and from the polls and refuse any co-operation in carrying out what they have in reality been fighting for. The election is still in the air, postponed indefinitely, and from the polls and refuse any co-operation in carrying out what they have in reality been fighting for. The election is still in the air, postponed indefinitely, and from the polls and refuse any co-operation in carrying out what they have in reality been fighting for. The election is still in the air, postponed indefinitely, and from the polls and refuse any co-operation in carrying out w

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The situation in the Dominican Republic at present sheds an interesting light on conditions with which the American naval government has to contend. It might forecast what is to be shown by the Senate Investiga-

the last Congress.'

Ambition and Success

being the president; but in this instance he declined to preside.

Werk in Chicago Council.

"As chairman of the finance committee I had jurisdiction over all the appropriations and the tax levies. I found the city in a very bad way financially. I think it owed twenty million dollars of current obligations which it was unable to pay. Annexation had just taken place in Chicago, adding 160 square miles of new territory, some of which was sparsely settled. All of this territory needed sewers and water to accommodate the population which had been voted into the city. I had charge of the extension of the water system and the system of tunnels and pumping stations which were constructed, and which have been adequate to meet the needs of the present day population with but little additions to the systems then created. All this was done without a dollar of indebtedness be-

"BIG BUSINESS" NOW

(Continued from First Page.)

keep it from spreading out into monop olies and some of the hobbles are so complicated that they are preventing business from function. A or the benefit of the people. I think e.l have to begin soon to remove some of the hobbles, disband some of the commissions or hobble them to give business a chance.

"This is a big country and our relations with the rest of the world are so

"This is a big country and our reac-tions with the rest of the world are so big that business has to be big to prop-erly represent the United States, and Congress should begin to recognize that mere bigness in business is not out of keeping with the spirit and development of the nation."

Need of Unit Development.

Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois, the new chairman of the House appropriations committee, who is co-operating with Director of the Budget Dawes for efficient economy in the government, speaking from more than fifty years of business experience, during which he grew from a waterboy in a quarry to the millionaire president of one of the largest building corporations in the country, said:

try, said:
"Our intensified production and our expanding commerce are expressions of the tremendous business growth of this nation. To meet the demands of our own people to make the most of our resources and opportunities and the genius of the American people we must do business in an everand the genius of the American people we must do business in an everincreasing big way. Of recent years the aim of legislation has been to restrict business, to force competition. The world war has taught many lessons, and among them one of the most important is the need for unit development—monopolistic development of certain industries and utilities. Water power, dye manufacturing and radio are illustrations.

"We must by legislation encourage private enterprise to build up such

private enterprise to build up such services, essential to the country in the new and expanding era. Several small men with scaut capital cannot make adequate development such as make adequate development such as team transfers of secretaries in the United States diplomatic services and with unlimited resources. But even this giant corporation cannot be expected to make the needed development unless assured that it is not to be hampered and vexed by interference from impractical clerks with government authority.

In Interest of the People.

"In the interests of the great mass of the people to be benefited through such development on a big scale, monopolistic scale if you will, Congress
must legislate in a way that will induce big men and big capital to develop new things on a scale equal to
the new bigness of the nation. the new bigness of the nation.

"Congress must devote its attention in the future to more careful legislation regarding the restrictions thrown about big business. The interests of the people must be adequately safeguarded against the dangers that might result from monopo-

listic control, but Congress must at the same time be careful not to place the regulating authority in the hands all or incompetent men who will

MONEY FOR RUSSIAN AID WILL BE SPENT IN U. S.

All the money which may be expended in buying supplies for the relief of hunger-stricken Russian chil-In the event of an undertaking by the American relief administration to

advices of the release of the American prisoners, which was made the funda-

In the meantime, Mr. Hoover said, no very large program for Russian relief was being worked out pending the outcome of the negotiations, although more than normal supplies were being sent to Danzig and Riga preparatory to possible shipment into Russia.

Discussing the characteristics As the paymaster-in-chief for the more than 600,000 employes on Uncle Sam's payroll, Representative Madden believes firmly that the really efficient and ambitious government workers are underpaid. He is in favor of Uncle Sam paying well those who do their work well and making the paymaster-in-chief for the more than 600,000 employes on Uncle Sam's payroll, Representative Madden believes firmly that the really efficient and ambitious government workers are underpaid. He is in favor of Uncle Sam paying well those who do their work well and making the characteristics.

Rice shippers were authorized yester-day by the Interstate Commerce Com-mission to have shipments of rough rice from California and Arkansas to New Orleans milled at Lake Charles. La., at the through freight rates, plus 2.5 cents a hundred pounds transit

ness from accomplishment of a big purpose beneficial to the whole coun-

mittee. Madden worked his way upward by finding joy in his mental employment and striving to know more about his job than any one else. He laid the foundations of his fortune by holding his expenses to less than

does to studying and working for the interests of the great mass of so-called "common people."

Out of his own notable business success, Representative Madden brings to the new job of approving all the appropriations for federal sourcement expenditure a purpose all the appropriations for federal government expenditure a purpose to establish efficient economy in Uncle Sam's workshops. He is prepared to work with Director of the Budget Dawes along this line, in the best interests of the taxpayers. But in this connection it must be explained that Representative Madden's ideas of "economy" differ somewhat from a common understanding of that word. "Economy may not mean refusing to spend money. It may mean spending a great deal of the American relief administration to fight famine among the young and sick in Russia, he said, all supplies, except surplus stocks abroad, would be purchased in this country and shipped to Russia.

Walter Lyman Brown, European director of the relief administration, Mr. Hoover said, was expected to reach Riga on August 10 to open nemay mean spending a great deal of money," he said. "It means spend-ing the amount that will get the best

gotiations with the soviet authorities for the undertaking. Outside of press reports, he added, he had received no work done for the purposes desi and for the best interests of

Discussing the character of sup-

Discussing the character of supplies which will be sent into Russia if the relief work is undertaken. Mr. Hoover said that milk, fats and cereals, which lend themselves to children's diet, such as rice, corn, hominy and materials for soups, would form the bulk of the cargoes.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS SHIFTS.

Recent transfers of secretaries in the United States diplomatic service in the federal departments. The serving in the federal departments in the United States diplomatic service in the federal departments. Recent transfers of secretaries in the United States diplomatic service include the following: Eibridge Gerry Greene, from Bucharest to Sofia; Oliver B. Harriman, from Montevideo to London; Norman Armour, from The Hague to Montevideo; L. Lanier Wilson, from London to Mexico City; Joseph W. Carroll, from Mexico City to Rome; Herbert S. Goold, from Bogota to Managua; J. Theodore Marriner, from Quito to Tegecigalpa; William B. Southworth, from Lima to Mexico City; Harold M. Deane, from Berlin to Quite, and J. Pierrepont Moffat, from Department of State, to Tokio.

RICE MILLING RATE FIXED.

RICE MILLING RATE FIXED.

RICE Shippers were authorized yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Company of the was obliged to:

of Uncle Sam paying well those who do their work well and making the civil service employment a mark of distinction. He would open up op-



mont, Ill., twenty-five miles out of Chicago. There were no water tanks or modern facilities for supplying the needs of the workmen in those days and the water had to be carried in buckets from the springs which came through the seams of the rocks. My compensation for this employment was 50 cents a day.

"As I went along with the work I discovered a lack of system of carling for the tools used by the men. I suggested to the superintendent what I thought should be done to improve the system. He commended the same. After about a year of this work I was assigned to other duties, menial in their character, but interesting in their character, but interesting at 7 and ending at 6. The distance from home was considerable three miles of walk back and forth every day, but it was fun, and when and ster work and was made vice president and general sales manager, in which capacity I built the business in the lator all the work in this simple to form the supposition of the superintendent was 50 cents a day.

"As I went along with the work I discovered a lack of system of carling for the tools used by the men. I suggested to the supperintendent what I thought should be done to improve the system. He commended the same. After about a year of this work I was assigned to other duties, menial in their character, but interesting in the work is the same. After about a year of this work I was assigned to other duties, menial in their character, but interesting at 7 and ending at 6. The distance from home was considerable three works are the work is the work is the work is the work is the concernation of the plant. There were that appealed to me in connection with the work appealed to me in connection with the work appealed to me in connection with the work is tudied the technical things of the the usiness in the two the problems that the problems that required courage and stability."

Entrance Interesting the problems that required courage and its success, with experience that will sand him well in his new job as chairman of the ap

in our business we always started to work when only ten years of age and how he won promotion to the exchange of the exchange

Then came a crossroad in his ca

Declined \$10,000 a Year.

"At twenty years of age I was made financial manager of the business and had chief direction of all the details.